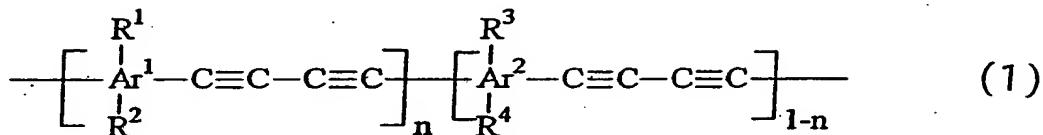


What is claimed is:

1. An organic light-emitting device comprising:
a lower electrode;
a luminous layer formed on the lower electrode and
made of polymer indicated by (1)



10 where Ar^1 denotes a first allylene group, Ar^2 denotes a second allylene group, R^1 denotes a first substituent, R^2 denotes a second substituent, R^3 denotes a third substituent, R^4 denotes a fourth substituent, and n denotes a copolymerization ratio;

15 an upper electrode formed on the luminous layer.

2. An organic light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the aromatic ring constituting the first allylene group or the second allylene group is any one of benzene, pyrrole, thiophene, carbazole, furan, fluorine, naphthalene, anthracene, and each derivative of them.

3. An organic light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the first allylene group is a paraphenylene group, and the second allylene group is a metaphenylene group.

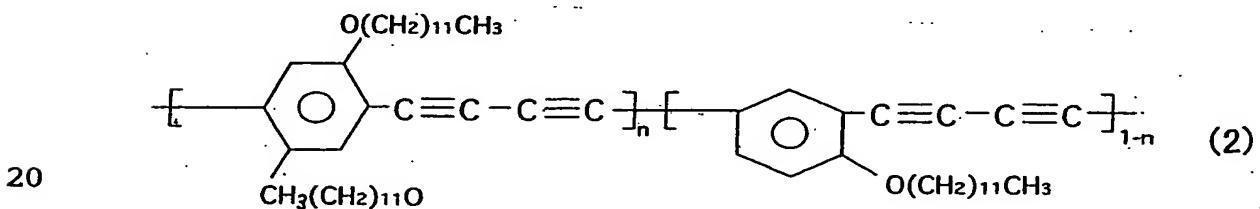
25 4. An organic light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein each of the first substituent, the second substituent, the third substituent, and the fourth

substituent is any one of hydrogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, carboxyl group, cyano group, phenyl group, biphenyl group, cyclohexylphenyl group.

5. An organic light-emitting device according to
claim 4, wherein all the first substituent, the second
substituent, the third substituent, and the fourth
substituent are different kind, some of them are same
kind, or all of them are same kind.

10. An organic light-emitting device according to
claim 1, wherein the R¹, the R² and the Ar¹ constitute a
para-product and the R³, the R⁴ and the Ar² constitute a
meta-product in the chemical formula (1).

15. An organic light-emitting device according to
claim 1, wherein the first allylene group of the polymer
is a paraphenylene group and the second allylene group is
a metaphenylene group, and the polymer is given by (2)



8. An organic light-emitting device according to
claim 7, wherein the n is 0.66, or the n is a value to
satisfy n:(1-n)=2:1.

25. An organic light-emitting device according to
claim 1 or claim 7, wherein the n is $0 < n \leq 0.9$.

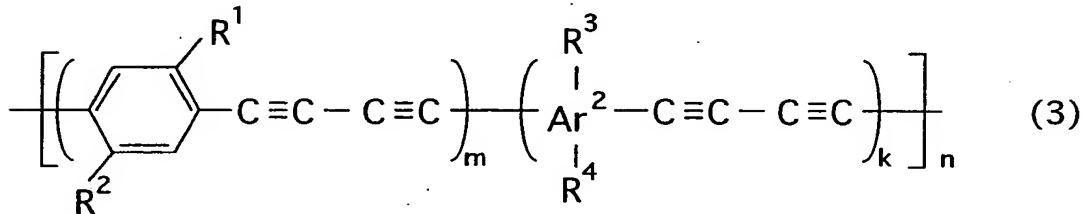
10. An organic light-emitting device according to

claim 1, wherein one of the upper electrode and the lower electrode is formed of light transparent conductive material.

11. An organic light-emitting device according to
5 claim 1, wherein other of the upper electrode and the lower electrode is formed of alkaline metal or alkaline earth metal, or contains such metal.

12. An organic luminous material given by (3)

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where Ar^2 denotes an allylene group, R^1 denotes a first substituent, R^2 denotes a second substituent, R^3 denotes a third substituent, R^4 denotes a fourth substituent, and n denotes a copolymerization ratio.

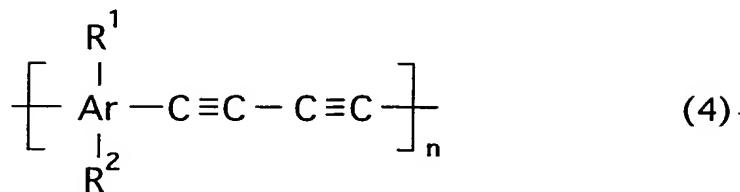
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13. An organic luminous material according to claim 12, wherein an aromatic ring constituting the allylene group is any one of thiophene, anthracene, pyridine, phenol, aniline, and each derivative of them, and the first substituent, the second substituent, the third substituent and the fourth substituent are any one of hydrogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, carboxyl group, cyano group, phenyl group, biphenyl group, and cyclohexylphenyl group respectively.

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14. An organic luminous material given by (4)

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where Ar denotes an allylene group, R¹ denotes a first substituent and R² denotes a second substituent, and n denotes a polymerization ratio.

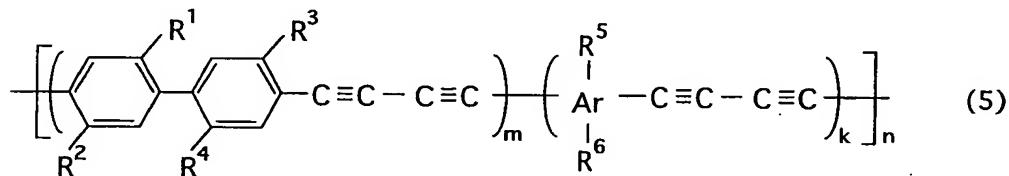
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15. An organic luminous material according to claim 14, wherein an aromatic ring constituting the allylene group is any one of thiophene, anthracene, pyridine, phenol, aniline, and each of derivative of them, and the first and second substituents are any one of hydrogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, carboxyl group, cyano group, phenyl group, biphenyl group, and cyclohexylphenyl group respectively.

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16. An organic luminous material given by (5)

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where Ar denotes an allylene group, R¹ denotes a first substituent, R² denotes a second substituent, R³ denotes a third substituent, R⁴ denotes a fourth substituent, R⁵ denotes a fifth substituent, R⁶ denotes a sixth

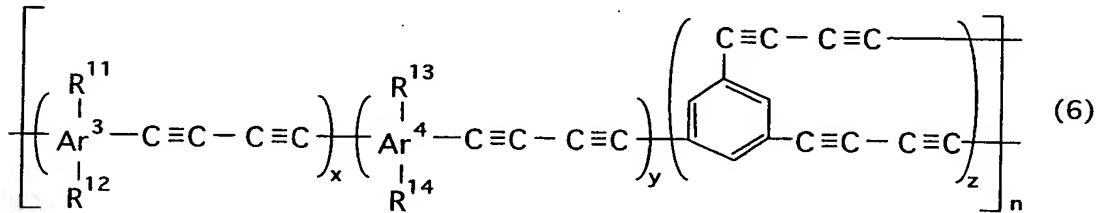
substituent, m and k denote copolymerization ratio, and n denotes a polymerization ratio.

17. An organic luminous material according to claim 16, wherein an aromatic ring constituting the allylene group is any one of benzene, pyrrole, thiophene, carbazole, furan, fluorine, naphthalene, anthracene, and each derivative of them.

18. An organic luminous material according to claim 16, wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth substituents are any one of hydrogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, carboxyl group, cyano group, phenyl group, biphenyl group, and cyclohexylphenyl group respectively.

19. An organic luminous material given by (6)

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where Ar³ denotes a first allylene group, Ar⁴ denotes a second allylene group, R¹¹ denotes a first substituent, R¹² denotes a second substituent, R¹³ denotes a third substituent, R¹⁴ denotes a fourth substituent, x, y, z denote copolymerization ratio respectively, and n denotes a polymerization ratio.

20. An organic luminous material according to claim

19, wherein an aromatic ring constituting the first allylene group and the second allylene group is any one of benzene, pyrrole, thiophene, carbazole, furan, fluorine, naphthalene, anthracene, and each derivative of them.

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21. An organic luminous material according to claim 19, wherein the first substituent, the second substituent, the third substituent, and the fourth substituent are any one of hydrogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, carboxyl group, cyano group, phenyl group, biphenyl group, and cyclohexylphenyl group respectively.

22. An organic light-emitting device in which the organic luminous material set forth in any one of (3), (4), (5), and (6) is put between an upper electrode and a lower electrode.